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REPORT

50X1-HUM

TOPIC Military Information from Weimar

EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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REFERENCES

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REMARKS

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CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the
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1. The Flak Kaserne, Weimar (M 51/J 57), was occupied, prior to 26 June 1950, by about 400 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, some with artillery insignia. About half of them were recruits. Soldiers were seen receiving drivers' training on truck and artillery instruction. Motor vehicle were seen. A wire ran from the barracks to the gun emplacement near the gas works. No changes were observed at the gun emplacements there, or at Ettersberg.

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2. About 1,200 soldiers of various branches of service, wearing new uniforms with war decorations and medals, assembled in the barracks yard of Billeting Area I of the Tannenberg Kaserne on 21 June 1950. After being addressed by a general, the soldiers marched to the railroad station. They did not carry arms or baggage. The general in passenger car followed by field officers riding in passenger cars and a military band in truck left the barracks toward the city. The troops were loaded in 50 boxcars. The train was headed east. (2)

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3. The troops in Billeting Area II of the Tannenberg Kaserne were estimated at 300 to 400. They wore red-bordered black epaulets. No training activity could be observed. Motor vehicles were seen.

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4. Billeting Area III of the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by Volkspolizei.

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5. Billeting Area I of the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by about 150 soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, some with artillery insignia. About half of the soldiers were recruits. Gun drill, presumably with a 37-mm AA gun, calisthenics and drivers' training with truck were observed. Motor vehicles were seen.

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6. Billeting Area II of the Luetzendorf Kaserne housed a signal unit of about 150 soldiers. Truck [] was repeatedly observed at drivers' training. Motor vehicle numbers [] were also observed. []
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7. Soviet dependents and a military hospital were in Billeting Area III of the Luetzendorf Kaserne. Motor vehicles [] were seen there. []
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8. The ration supply depot in the western section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne had its own entrance gate which was not guarded. Motor vehicles [] were observed there.
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9. The Mueller Kaserne housed a signal unit of about 300 soldiers. The recruits previously reported were no longer there. Motor vehicles [] were identified. The last two were later seen in front of the army headquarters in Sofienhaus. (3)
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10. [] the unit quartered in the Flieger Kaserne, Nora, left for field training in April 1950, leaving behind only a small rear detail. About 4,000 young troops with closely cropped hair arrived in early June 1950. They were restricted to quarters. Part of the Nora railroad station was apparently used as Soviet officers' billets. Two tents occupied by about 20 soldiers wearing black epaulets were observed in a grove near the railroad station. Signal equipment was unloaded there from truck [] In the Flieger Kaserne, trucks [] were repeatedly observed at drivers' training. Trucks [] each occupied by 25 to 30 young soldiers wearing red-bordered black epaulets, left the installation. (4)
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11. The Soviet kommandantura was moved from Lincolnstrasse to Karl Marx platz into the building formerly occupied by the SMA. The former kommandantura building had been reopened as an Officers' House in late May 1950. The buildings in its back-yard were still occupied by 80 soldiers wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets. About two thirds of them were recruits.
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12. The two easternmost of the 10 buildings of the Schuetzen-Kaserne, also called Luetzendorf Kaserne, along Luetzendorferstrasse were separated by a wooden fence. They had a separate entrance guarded by a sentry wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and were occupied to capacity on 25 June 1950. A separate entrance was built for the three adjoining buildings which also seemed to be occupied to capacity. The gate guard wore black epaulets. A telephone exchange was apparently on the second floor of the building in the center because a large number of overhead wires converged there. (5) The adjoining building farther to the west was occupied by Soviet dependents, and the other buildings seemed to house a military hospital. []
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13. The eastern section of the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by soldiers and the western section by Volkspolizei. A workman said that the barracks were serving as transient billets for soldiers who allegedly come directly from the USSR and stay for not more than one or two weeks before their assignment to other units. (2)
14. A sentry wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia guarded the Flak Kaserne on Ettersberg. Motor vehicle [] were seen there. []
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15. The dwellings requisitioned on Schwabestrasse were released to the German owners in early May 1950. The signal unit previously quartered there was possibly moved to the Luetzendorf Kaserne.
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16. Zoellnerstrasse was still occupied by troops, and blocked by a wooden fence. The sentry wore black-bordered purple epaulets. Motor vehicles [] were seen there. 50X1-HUM
 A German mail car entered Zoellnerstrasse twice a day, returning after 15 to 30 minutes. [] a mail censorship office was located there. (6) 50X1-HUM
17. Only one gun has been seen in the AA gun emplacement near the gas works since early June 1950. Two AA guns of about 80 mm caliber had previously been seen there.

[] Comments.

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- (2) A farewell ceremony and loading of soldiers due for demobilization. A collection point, for recruits arriving from the USSR and for older soldiers leaving for the USSR, is probably located in Billeting Area I. 50X1-HUM
- (3) The Mueller Kaserne was only lightly occupied, according to the last report []. The motor vehicle [] belong to the 13th AAA Div.
- (4) The first information on the Flieger Kaserne, Nora, since June 1949. The report indicates that the 65th Gds Mecz Regt of the 20th Gds Mecz Div, which had been stationed, there, went to a troop training grounds, presumably Ohrdruf, and that the barracks in June 1950 housed a large contingent of recruits. It is believed that recruits for the units in Weimar or the entire Eighth Gds Army are quartered there prior to their reassignment. The motor vehicles observed belonged to component units of the 20th Gds Mecz Div. 50X1-HUM
- (5) [] a heavier occupation of the Luetzendorf Kaserne []
- (6) It is possible that a military mail censorship office is located in one of the buildings on Zoellnerstrasse.

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